and the greatest biochemical philosopher of all time.
His most notable discoveries testify at the same time to the fact that his genius consisted in an infinite capacity for taking pains. With Karl Weigert, also a Jew, he introduced the idea that every cell and tissue of the human body had a specific chemical composition, which reacts differently to colouring matter and may hence be analysed by the use of dye-stuffs. This theory, worked out in painstaking detail, is the basis of the modern science of haematology, and is fundamental to modern therapeutics. Better* known to the general world is Ehrlich's salvarsan, generally referred to as 606 because it was the 606th substance that he tried as a cure for syphilis. This preparation, which has saved the lives and careers not only of many men and women, but even of children yet unborn, won its author the Nobel Prize in 1908, and entitles him to be ranked among the great benefactors of mankind. "As a therapeutic achieve-ment," declared Emil von Behring, "the production of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan has never been surpassed."
In England alone, it is said, the lives of 5,000 babies are saved each year through Ehrlich's researches, and, through his discoveries, there is a reasonable hope that the disease will become extinct in this country.

It is remarkable that in this particular sphere, a majority perhaps of the other discoveries of foremost importance have been made by Jews. Ehrlich was

himself greatly helped by Alfred Bertheim, who had previously worked on the arsenical preparation atoxyl. A further great name was that of August von Wasserman, who,in 1906 discovered the famous Wasserman Test for syphilis, which ruled until it was superseded by a new method elaborated in 1927 by an American Jew, Reuben L. Kahn. (Kahn, too, was the first person to demonstrate the immunising powers of the skin.) Albert Neisser, an